Of Decatur County. FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SAMUEL L. RUGG. Of Allen County Higher-Lawism.

The Providence Post says from the speech of Senator WADE in reply to Senator McDougal relative to the case of General Sione, "we get some idea of the extent to which insolence can be carried by Abolitionists in our National Legislature, without provoking a breach of the laws." Again, the Post says-"the declaration by WADE that the man who quotes the Constitution 'in this great crisis,' is a traitor, is worthy of this Abolition leader in the Senate, and shows to what lengths the party now controlling that body would carry their assaults upon the rights of the people, if they dared to go any farther than they have already gone in thrusting loyal men into Bastiles. The time is fast coming when the people will get their 'huge paws' upon these fattened and pompous higher law vaunters, and then look out for a full settlement of old accounts!"

"Drunken Officers."

This is the term applied to officers of the army, when, perchance, they lose a battle, or get worsted before the enemy's entrenchments. The other day at Warwick, near Yorktown, on the repulse of the gallant Vermont regiment by the rebel forces, the telegraph groaned with the tidings that the officer who led the charge, General W. L. SMITH. "was drunk." It now turns out by the same authority that poor SMITH is one of the most temperate men in the army, and that the telegraph made him a drunkard only for the purpose of excusing the repulse! If that is the best apology which can be offered for a damaging lie on the character of a gallant and sober officer, all we can say is, that the dirty telegrapher and his dirty prompters should be kicked by every soldier in the army till he or they learn that men's character is worth something to them, even in times like these. We have too many apologies of this kind for the few reverses which our army has encountered, and it shows loose depravity in those who supervise the news which the public is allowed to see. If the Government will appoint and employ men to dole out army news to the people, for Heaven's sake let them be persons who have some regard for human character and the honor of our gallant

The Panic Increasing. The American Messenger, the organ of the

American Tract Society, pleased with the abstraction of emancipation, is greatly startled by the actuality. It says:

These men who have secured their freedom as a result of the rebellion are increasing daily, and may soon number hundreds of thousands; millions indeed will they number if the war is long protracted. What can be done for them, especially for those sifting through the ranks of our armies, and increasing in numbers in the cities and towns which lie near the dividing line between the Northern and Southern States.

The breaking up of their former families ties and church relations, their present homelessness, their ignorance of the laws of the States into which they come, their improvident habits, their want of self-reliance and foresight, their almost universal ignorance of the rudiments of an education, and their consequent liability to be overreached by grasping men and oppressed by heartless men, all urge upon the benevolent and Christian people of the nation immediate and well considered efforts on their behalf. Yet the obstacles which lie in the way of their elevation are numerous and almost appalling to the considerate mind. In their enslaved condition they suffered some great wrongs, the effects of which remain. The duties and obligations of the marriage covenant they could not be expected to fully understand and sacredly observe, ner the responsibilities resting upon parents to govern and restrain their children, and upon children to obey and honor parents. God's holy word is a sealed book to most of them. A company of sixty adults which we recently addressed in Washington, contained but three who could read. Then the briefness of their sojourn in the towns on the dividing line, and the uncersainty of their future location and condition, tend to increase the difficulties in the way of successful effort in their behalt."

The Messenger gives a sad sketch. It says it is "almost appalling," nevertheless, it recommends colporteurs, missionaries, &c., for them. This is all right. Inasmuch as the blacks are expected to overrun the Eastern States, they can take the places of those whites that will be sent South as missionaries-thus amalgamation may be established and the mixed "affinities" cultivated both North and South at the same time. In this way an undue redundancy of population, so much feared in New England, may be prevented, and the "inconveniencies" of the rebellion be Bappily incorporated in the classic society of the Puritans, whose longing arms have been so long stretched out towards sweet scented Ethiopia.

The Negro.

. In a sermon in his church in Brooklyn, delivered on the 13th inst., HENRY WARD BEECHER SC cording to the report of the New York World

A colored man cannot even come and sit down in the congregation, which, he thinks, is the most tolerant he ever knew, but that he knows he is the object of petty sneers. If he enters a car in the city he is ejected, unless he happens to get on a car with the infamous sign, "Colored persons admitted here." He is what the Jew was in the middle ages. There is no carpenter shop in Brooklyn where he would be allowed to come and work as a journeyman; no mechanic's shop in New York where he could work freely by the side of a white journeyman. All the thoroughfares of business, all the means of education, are taken away or given under oppressive restrictions. town and the occupation of Richmond as the sig- the deficiency of the powers of General Govern-You do not know what it is to be a free colored

man, and much less to be a slave. Senator SHERMAN, one of the leading Repub-

licans in the Senate, said in his late speech: In the State where I live, (Ohio,) we do not Eke negroes. We do not disguise our dislike. As my friend from Indiana (Mr. Wright) said visterday, the whole people of the Northwestern States are, for reasons whether correct or not, opposed to having any negroes among them; and that principle or prejudice has been engratted in the legislation of nearly all the Northwestern

Now is all this repugnance prejudice, or is it a law of our natures-a law of God? Fanatics say it is prejudice; all men of sense sav it is not.

The Boston Traveler hears, an excellent authority, that the family circle at the White House will, in all probability, soon receive an addition to its numbers, replacing the one lately departed. This, the Traveler apprehends, is not "contraband" intelligence. If it should happen to come under that head, we shall await the arrival of one of those circulars headed "private and confidential" with all possible resignation.

This information may account for some of the Lady President's extravagances and peculiarities. Under such circumstances they are excusable.

when in the presence of the umpires the victory war, that they may reap its spoils. They desire is won, then civilization demands that the war a change in the system of government, that close, and the peace of the world be restored. This is not an absolute fact, but it is the ten. national debt, that the rich may own the nation, dency of the century, and of the international dictate its principles, mould its policy, and concomity now established.

Applying it to America, and the present state of our affairs, we notice that a part of the nation are in rebellion, and that this rebellion manifested itself in the establishment of a nominal government within the boundaries of the American Union. The United States declared this Government of the Confederate States a fiction, denied its existence and pronounced its upholders rebels. The insurrection claimed to be a Government, to be able to establish a position as such, and when the United States refused to acknowledge or recognize it, the appeal to arms was at once and suddenly made. This appeal was therefore in fact intended to decide the qustion whether the insurrection had physical power to maintain a Government within the boundaries of the United States. If successful in the war, the nations of the world would recognize it; if unsuccessful, the appeal must be regarded as decided against them, and the judgment of the nations must be accordingly. But when is the question of success or failure determined. There is no organized court, no tribunal before which the parties rest, and ask judg ment. There must be a point at which the decision is rendered, and at that point, according to the received rules of the age, the prosecution of the war by the unsuccessful party ceases to be any longer an appeal to the world's great national arbitrator, War, and becomes a desperate manifestation of hostility, and nothing more. When the contestant is a revolutionary body, seeking to establish a recognized Government, and the result of the experiment is pronounced by the clear voice of the nations, to be a failure, then the rev olutionists must submit, or be regarded thence forward as outlaws and disturbers of the peace of the world. If they continue to fight they fight as rebels, resisting law, not as men engaged be-

belligerents, and become individual rebels. The appeal to arms, therefore, which was made year ago, is on the point of a final decision. Victory at Yorktown will determine, perhaps finally, certainly with great appearance of finality, the ability of the rebellion to become a Government. If the decision is against the insurrection, the nations of Europe will so signify their opinion, and this opinion will necessarily stamp future resistance on the part of the revolutionists, as the desperate struggle of men who are, in the eves of the world, to be regarded as prosecuting

fore the world in the trial of a question of univer-

sal interest. They in fact cease to be national

It must be remembered that these are some what new points of consideration in international law. But the course taken by European nations in our quarrel makes it necessary to discuss and determine some novel principles. When England and France acknowledged the Southern Confederacy as a belligerent power, they did it on the principle that we have stated. They regarded the appeal to arms as, in some sort, an appeal to European decision. They accepted the appeal and stated their acceptance by saving, "We recognize this as a war between two peoples, to decide a question, in which we as nations have an interest, and we wait the decision." But having taken this position, they are compelled to a further step, not wholly settled by international law, as yet. They must at some time acknowledge the belligerent as a nation or withdraw all knowledge and recognition of him whatever. When shall they take the latter course? The former practice has well enough settled the question when they may acknowledge a new nation. But this new system of acknowledging beiligerents, raises a new question as to the proper moment in which to decide that the belligerent has ceased to be such and become an outlaw and a

Supposing that victory rests with the Union and battle after battle is fought until the rebellion is absolutely crushed by force, yet a few privateers remain on the ocean, and a few vessels continue to carry the unknown flag. It is plain that there must be a point, in the course of events, at which the European nations must withdraw their acknowledgment of the rebels as belligerents and begin to treat them as outlaws, and their privateers as pirates. It is a subject of pay the interest on the public debt for ten years interest to know what point that is. In other to come; and at the end of that time the indirect words, when will European nations render judg- revenue of the country, derived from a fair tariff ment that the rebellion has failed to establish a of duties on imports, would suffice to meet nearly government? This question not only interests all our expenditures. We should make the men

We can readily imagine that this question begin to assume importance in the eves of the rench and English Governments. It is somewhat new, and the practice is not settled. The moment may be at hand when England and France must refuse asylum to Confederate vessels, and give them worse treatment, on the broad thought! ground that they are pirates. That moment will have arrived whenever, in the impartial judgment of men, the appeal to arms is fairly decided between the contestants. It is not postponed until they cease to fight. But on the contrary, if we enter Richmond in triumph, the British and French powers must be prepared at once voluntarity, or on our demand, to treat Southern privateers as pirates, and obey all our rules and orders in reference to our own coasts and ports. In view of this, if Mr. Mercier and Lord Lyons are diplomatists, it is time for them to be feeling pulses, and we have no doubt they are fully instruced as to the course to be pursued, and are gathering all the information which the contingency makes important. Our own Government is Springfield Register. thoroughly awake to the magnitude of the crisis, and has doubtless fully matured its line of conduct with reference to the foreign powers and the rebels. The French and English Govern- years ago: the President has recognized the importance of riers, reckless and regardless of all consethe moment in reference to our future peace, quences." unity and harmony .- N. Y. Journal of Com.

New England Manufacture. There lives in New England a class of born aristocrats, more rich, more grasping and more tormidable than the slaveholders of the South, and more dangerous to the perpetuity of our re. senden, Foot, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Henderson, publican form of government. In the census Howard, Hare, King, Lane (Ind.), Lane (Kanbook the class which we alluded to is set down as sas), Latham, McDougal, Morrill, Pomeroy, "manufacturers." They are more numerous Sherman, Simmons, Sumner. Ten Eyek, Trumthan all the slaveholders of the United States, bull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson (Mass.) and more arrogant and more powerful. They live Wright-32. and thrive upon the labor of whitemen, whose Nays-Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Davis, Powell, manhood they despise. They respect the laborer Saulsbury, Stark and Thompson-7. less than the machines driven in their mills. So national negro equality is recognized as a They measure the working man as the purchaser preparatory step to individual negro equality. in the slave mart measures the negro on the block Mr. Wright, Indiana, we see, voted for this dis--by the size of his muscle and health of his gusting measure. - Cin. Enquirer. blood. They build great churches dedicated to God, in which the cushioned seats are for the rich, Congress has postponed the consideration and the back seats for the poor. They build for of the bankrupt law until December. It was themselves splendid mansions-to the working found not to have a "nigger" in it.

men they rent dwellings little better than huts, It is now more than a year since the appeal to or send them in masses to cheap boarding houses. arms was made. This appeal was for the de Not contented with an exclusive political, financial cision of something. It was not for the mere and social dominion within their own States, they purpose of asserting a power on either side, but it was intended to prove and establish a power on one or the other. The nineteenth century is not an age when force is the test of right, or physical at Washington and in the army, and their represuperiority the title to governmental power. On sentatives infest every foreign capital and court. the contrary, in this age, of all ages, the decision If the Government has fat and heavy contracts of great questions is submitted to the arbitration to dispose of, they claim them, as if they owned of reason, and of the laws which govern national the patronage of the Government by prescrip policy, nor is it often, except in the case of civil tion. They force tariff bills through Congress, zation against barbarism, that mere power is per. that they may be protected and enriched. The mitted to decide any question between two great agricultural and producing sections of the counnations, in favor of the strongest and against try they look upon as but dependencies upon manifest right. Most national disputes are settled by diplomacy, and although the extent of to pay tribute to them, as the provinces of Rome commerce, and the outspreading interests of all were forced to enrich the mistress of the Old great nations, have led to more frequent collisions World with barbaric spoil. They set up monster than in former ages, yet wars are comparatively banks with monster circulations unsecured, and unfrequent, and a score of subjects of dispute are force the West to accept their promises to pay at now settled by reason, which would formerly a premium, and refuse to receive our secured pahave led to battle. But the necessary result of per but at a discount. They force us to pay this state of society and of international practice. them large profits, and receive our productions at is to make an appeal to war productive of more the first cost of the hard labor which produces definite and certain results than formerly. It them and the freight which transports them. The was not impossible in old times for two great na- old and poor who have spent their lives unretions to remain hostile for years, even for gen- quited in their service they cast into their pauper erations. The present century has known such houses and rob them of their civil rights, or farm hostilities extending over from the past ages. them out verily as slaves. The white oppressed But we are in a different time now. The public of other lands they welcome to their shops and sentiment of nations forbids such wars. The mills, conferring upon them the boon of hard lacommunity of interest which all nations have in bor and cheap wages, but allowing them no rights commerce is now understood as authorizing the of suffrage for many years after they reach our world to interfere when war becomes a mere shores. To day they are urging through Conhostility and ceases to be the decision of a great | gress a grievously unequal tax upon the West to question. Thus it happens that war may now be pay the expenses of a war instigated by themregarded as an appeal which like the ancient selves, and from which they are reaping gigantic combat in the lists, decides in presence of the na- sums-growing wealthy and strong upon the tions of the earth who are umpires, the question afflictions of the nation, while they endeavor to on which the contest has originated. It is not the e-cape the main portion of the burden. They age for long and fruitless wars of races or feuds desire disunion, that they may more thoroughly of factions. When the deciding point is reached, control the government. They desire perpetual

> If the West respects itself, it will soon begin to realize its rights and its dangers, and by defending the one, avoid the other. It is a question of political and financial slavery-an issue between the rights and powers of free white labor, and the grasping ambition and selfish domination of an arrogant monied aristocracy. The West-the garden of the world-must be poor, must be taxed, must be ridden down, until it has both learned its power and dare assert it .- Milwaukee News.

aristocracy may fule. They desire a permanent

Why not Abuse Jeff. Davis!

Nothing perhaps shows the utter ignorance of the posture of our National affairs than the question" Why don't you abuse Jeff. Davis?" What have we to do with Jeff. Davis but fight him? What good would it do to abuse a man you fight? We have nothing whatever to do with Jeff. Davis or his Government; our praise or abuse of it nor reach his ear. We are neither responsible for his Government, his debts, nor his army. And all we know about it is what we get through the Republican papers, who have never failed, it would seem, to hold contraband communication so far as to get hold of Southern papers. We get Jeff. Davis's message to his Congress through the Cincinnati Commercial, and Beauregard's "order" through the Ohio State Journal, both of which will be found in our paper without note or com-

But we will state with whom we have to doand that is with Abraham Lincoln, and every ther person who holds office in the Union, and for whose acts we are responsible, and of whose good or bad deeds we have got to feel the effects or all time to come. Our liberties are in the hands of Mr. Lincoln-our army of 700,000 is in his hands for weal or for woe-every dollar of property is subject under the "war power," and a reckless, ignorant Congress, to their use and abuse. All that "we the people" have in the world-life, liberty, property, Constitution and Government, are in their hands, and we would be base traitors to our trusts if we did not act as

We send armies to the field to look after Jeff. Davis, and it is due that army that we see that no harm comes of the country in its home and civil capacity while they are looking after Jeff.

We cannot be caught in any such trap as to turn our attention to that which would be of no particle of use, instead of doing our duty where patriotism, country, liberty and constitutional gov ernment demand our labors. During our Revolutionary war, neither the

whole British press, nor the whole of the British statesmen, spent their time in abusing the "rebels," but kept a very strict watch upon the acts of the home government to see how they managed the affair. Instead of being traitors for so oing, they became the trusted and true friends the British Government, and so they stand to this day in British history. They did not oppose and denounce the British King and Cabinet because they wanted to lose the colonies, but because they had regard for the honor of their own Government and the interests of the British peo-

Our Government being one of the people, and not of kings, how much more responsibility rests upon us, that we watch with the eye of patriotic vigilance the acts of our elected authorities; that in the midst of war's alarms, we do not exchange our birthright for a mess of pottage. Are we not now understood?-Columbus Crisis.

Sharp Speculation-Quick Instinct. The New Englanders are proverbial for keen noses-never lose sight of the main chance. The almighty dollar to their eye gleams through the black clouds of the public calamity. The Boston Traveler, a good, old fashioned tariff-for-New England protection paper, devises a wondrous seductive plan for paying the interest on our na-

"The goods of the rebels ought to suffice to ose nations, but is of manifest importance to who have created the debt pay at least the half of our own government, and of vital import to the it, and so we shall do unless the country has lost was picked up by a lady dressed in a plaid silk dress and

The meaning of this is, that the present enor- street, mous tariff shall remain, whereby the West is apr29-d3t to pay "nearly all our national expenditures," and at the same time both free New England of auv tax at all and sustain her manufactures at our own cost. This is a very happy Yankee

Now, we propose something perfectly fair. As Massachusetts and her immediate sisters brought on the war, and as Illinois and her immediate sisters are fighting it for them, is it not plainly fair that we should be relieved of "nearly all the expenditures" which we pay through the tariff and which they do not share in, only to be enriched by it, and that they should pay a tax "for ten years" while we pay no tariff? This is a far more liberal proposition than the Traveller's for he proposes to make us pay all the Government expenses perpetually, besides supporting New England by tariff exaction. Besides, it comes precisely up to his idea, in this, that "we should make the men pay who have created the debt."-

Oh, How True.

Said Henry Clay of the Abolitionists, twenty ment would probably regard the fall of York . With them the rights of property are nothing; nal for treating the rebellion as an end so far as ment is nothing; The acknowledged and incontesforeign nations can see it, and our own Govern- tible powers of the States are nothing; civil war, ment is then at once placed in the position of a a dissolution of the Union, and the overthrow of victorions Government, instead of being a cotest- a government in which are concentrated the ant in a war, on which the world looks with in- fondest hopes of the civilized world, are nothing. terest, as if the result were in doubt. The nation- A single idea has taken possession of their minds, al counsels should be wise in such a time, and and onward they pursue it, overlooking all bar-

How true of this party from that day to this.

Hayti and Liberia to be Recognized. The bill was passed; yeas 32, nay: 7, as follows: YEAS-Messrs, Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Fes-

WAR ITEMS .- The special dispatches to the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday contains the fol-

Carro, April 27.—The steamer Antelope has PROFESSOR A. O'LEARY est arrived from Pittsburg Landing, which place she left this morning at 6 o'clock. Our advance guard is now seven miles and a half from the river, and the main army five miles. The pickets battle is expected to take place on Monday. WASHINGTON, April 27 .- The Irish deserters from the rebel regiments in different parts of the Yorktown lines who came into camp on Friday,

unite in saying that the rebel army is one hun-dred and twenty five thousand strong, with five lines of intrenchments, which are daily strength-It is reported on good authority that the Colonel and Lientenant Colonel of a New York regiment at Yorktown recently deserted to the

Wade Must Fight.

In the House yesterday, Vallandigham de nounced Wade as "a liar, a scoundrel and a cow ard," for alluding to him, in a speech made in Washington a short time ago, as a man who never had any sympathy with the republic, but whose Phyneas's Ink-holding and very breath is devoted to its destruction just as

far as his heart dare permit him to go. Will the bold and lion-hearted Wade allow Vallandigham to escape chastisement for such language? Wade on one occasion shook his fist beneath the nose of Calhoun. True, Calhoun was a man much inferior to Wade physically, and he in turn shook his fist beneath Wade's proboscis, but Ben. has enjoyed a wonderful reputation for courage ever since. He impaired it a little at Bull Run, where he made the fastest time re corded. He ran towards Washington against a FITHE firm of SPENCER & SOCWELL has this day crazy bullock that had broken loose from a herd, versary whose fighting qualities are of a high or- make new ones. trouble, but it must be done, else Benjamin's settlements make long friends. "lion heart" will fall below the quality of a sheep's pluck .- Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A Contraband in Wall Street.

Yesterday afternoon a very black individual. belonging to that class of beings commonly designated "contrabands," made his appearance at an office in Wall street, and told a woful tale STRAYED FROM THE STABLE OF ALLEN & HINES an office in Wall street, and told a woful tale about his troubles. He confessed that he was from Wilmington, N. C., which place he had been induced to leave, and subsequently was induced, by plausible stories, to visit the North, as will lead to his recovery. a paradise of freedom, where work was to be had ap25-d4t in abundance, and fabulous sums would be given for labor. He made his way to this city in a Government vessel or otherwise; but, instead of find ing plenty and freedom, he was encountered with ONLY GENUINE EDITION. cool indifference wherever he applied for assistance. He professed to be a cooper by trade, and said that he could find no employment here, and was weary seeking for aid and comfort. The "bosses" told him that they dare not give him would not effect a single man in his jurisdiction. work, because all their white hands would instantly leave them in disgust. Coming to the conclusion that Northern freedom and equality AGENTS WANTED are all gammon, he only asked for a little assistance to get back to Wilmington once more, where he expected at least to get enough to eat and drink .- N. Y. Herald.

What a Liar.

Wendell Phillips has returned to Boston covered all over with his Cincinnati honors. He made a speech on his return, and in the space of twenty lines, as reported, are the following deliberate talsehoods. He says: "Mr. Chase, who placed McClellan at the head

of the army, against the earnest remonstrances of Gen. Scott, has faded out of sight."

"Toombs said he would call the roll of his slaves on Bunker Hill. I have first heard the roll-call of a Massachusetts regiment on the sa-

Every man of intelligence knows that General McClellan was called to the command of the army on the earnest recommendation of General Scott, and not against it. Mr. Phillips. in stating the contrary, knows he is stating a falsehood. Again, Mr. Toombs never made the expression imputed to him, as Mr. Phillips well knows. Mr. Toombs expressly denied it years ago, over his own signature, of which fact Mr. Phillips can not be ignorant.

Both these statements are deliberate, barefaced, unmitigated falsehoods. We had helieved that Mr. Phillips was honest and conscientious in his abolition sentiments, though crazily fanatical. It is now plain that he is a villain as well as a fanatic .- Detroit Free Press.

Significant Facts.

An examination of the Treasurer's and Auditor's books show that the total taxes assessed in this county for 1861 amount to over \$81,000, of which nearly \$36,000 are returned delinquent, of this amount \$10,000 is in Vincennes. Among the heaviest delinquents in this city, too, may be found the names of several of our most prominent Republicans-the men who are the most rampant and intolerant war advocateswho are continually crying out, "Sustain your Government!" "Let us give the last dollar and the last man," &c. Had they not better prove GENERAL COMMISSION their sincerety by their acts?

If our people are now unable to meet their obligations in the shape of taxes, what will they do when Lincoln's tax gatherers come down upon them as thick as locusts? The prospect is Large Fire-Proof Building. indeed rather gloomy .- Vincennes Sun.

The Cincinnati Press says the past year has shown the power of the people to govern. We think it has also shown their power to be

Special Notice.

10 AD VERTISERS .- All advertisements taken for a specified time, and ordered out before the expiration of the time specified, will be charged the regular raths for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

LOST. GOLD HUNTING ENGLISH LEVER WATCH, C. -

E. Braerbridge & Co., Makers, No. 32375, within six et of Mrs. Craighead's gate, on Sunday morning, and a light colored shawl. Will pay twenty-five dollars in cash on the delivery of said watch, No. 18 Maryland street.

JACOB LANDIS.

MEDICAL.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE.

INO LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH ORIMPAIRED would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, and particsafe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of ularly for horses, and other property lost or destroyed in the Old World for the past century. Although this article is very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half thottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to fursb the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every ady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any ug store for the triffing sum of 25 cents per year. Any physician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless, zeal. ousands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy. Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address. DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

PAINTS, &C.

Paints! Paints! Paints! OF EVERY DESCRIPTION-DRY, GROUND IN MIXED READY FOR USE.

Also, Varnishes, Oils, Glass, Putty, Brushes, and in fact everything that appertains to the trade, for sale at reduced prices for cash, at the Red Front, No. 11 Virginia avenue. Remember the Red Front, opposite Dr. Dun-MERKYMAN & CO.,

FOR SALE.

For Sale or to Exchange FOR CITY PROPERTY, 553 Acres, the Gallaudet Farm,

Situated eight miles from Indianapolis, ON THE INDIANAPOLIS AND CINCINNATI BAIL-ROAD, with the station Gallaudet in its center; every acre fenced, nearly all the rails new or recently reset; 300 acres in cultivation, 100 acres underdrained, four good orchards, eight wells of water, two good barns and a new one 115 feet long nearly completed, a family residence worth \$4,000, five tenant houses, a saw-mill worth \$2,000, a store and store-house. This highly fertile farm, unequaled in situation by any in the State, only 20 minutes by railroad from Indianapolis, four passenger trains stop-ping at the farm station each day, with a State road running through its center, is now offered for sale at a great bargain. It can be divided into six or eight farms if de-sired. For terms apply to the owner at Gallaudet, or at No. 88, Bates House, Indianapolis. N. B.—In response to inquiries too numerous otherwise. to answer, I would say, no one need apply unless desirons of purchasing a large farm worth \$35,000, or a small one at a proportionate price. J. S. BROWN. Gellaudet, January 4, 1861.

MASONIC HALL.

LECTURE BY AT MASONIC HALL, Tuesday Evening, April 29.

of each army are within speaking distance. The ON PHYSIOLOGY, LLUSTRATED by means of the finest collection Manikins, Skeletons, Drawings, Paintings, &c , in Admission Free. Commence at 8 o'clock: Sec

STEEL PENS.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET. Gillott's "303," "404," & "170." Bowen, Stewart & Co.'s Bank Pen and "303."

Washington Medallion. Medallion.

Quill and Spear Steel Pen.

At Cincinnati prices, at BOWEN, STEWART & CO.S.

NOTICE.

been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand by Mr. spencer, who and beat the bullock by several hides. If he don't thrash Vallandigham now, Ben will lose his best articles of Family Groceries, cheap for cash. He reputation for bravery entirely. He has an ad- will at all times be pleased to see his old customers and der, and the job may give him considerable old stand and make settlement by note or cash. Short SPENCER & SOCWELL

P. S.—All the outstanding debts are coming to Mr. Socwell, but payments may be made to Mr Spencer, taking a receipt therefor. [ap26] H. M. SOCWELL. STRAY HORSE.

ALLEN & HINESLEY.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

in the forehead; about 8 years old; branded "U. S." on the left shoulder; a wart scar on each ear. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that

ACENTS WANTED. PARSON BROWNLOW'S

GREAT BOOK!

To Engage in its Sale. CLARKE & CO.,

DRY COODS.

UMMER 9 VOICE

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

C. L. S. Matthews,

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE, Between Main Street and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and immediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

PATENTS.

OBTAINED FOR NEW INVENTIONS OF EVERY description. Fees contingent on success. No patent no pay. Seral for Circular, giving terms, directions, &c. Address AMOS BROADNAX,

ACENT.

George F. Worthington, AGENT POR

MILITARY CLAIMS, NO. 434 THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM F. Washington City.

M MAVING BEEN ENGAGED FOR A NUMBER OF years in the settlement of such Claims in one of the vernment Offices, (from which he has withdrawn,, organization, or to those by whom an increase of offers to attend to claims of any kind that may be entrustis from any reason objectionable, the undersigned | ed to him, such as those for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of

> We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and HON, JOHN D. McPHERSON,

TESTIMONIAL.

Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims. HON. CHAS. B. CALVERT, REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D. CCL. W. B RANDOLPH, Chief Clerk U. S. Treasurer's Office.

I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully and confidently recommend Mr. Worthington to my brother officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and to all others having claims against the Government. Probably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War Claims than Mr. W., and for zeal and integrity he has not T. S. EVERETT, Captain, Adjt. General's Dept.

HARDWARE.

Just Received and For Sale, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT

NO. 21 WEST WASHINGTON ST. A S to 14 teeth; Garden and Ditching Spades, Garden Bricklayers' Trowels, Forks, 2, 3, 4 and 5 prong; Garden and Railroad Wheelbarrows, Pruning Knives and Shears, Hedge Shears, Grindstones, Nails, Wire and Wire Cloth. Belting and Packing Rope. A splendid assortment

general assortment of HARDWARE, For Farmers, Builders, Mechanics, Machinists and Rail-

of Table and Pocket Cutlery, together with a large and

PHYSICIANS.

DRS. JAMESON & FUNKHOUSER, Office No. 5, SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET.

DRY COODS. TEXTS STATE THAT

SPRING ARRIVAL.

First of the Season.

\$50,000 WORTH OF

SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS OPENING

NO. 5 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

TAMBRACING ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, SKIRTS, &c., FOR THE SPRING

AN ENDLESS VARIETY OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES AND NOTIONS, VERY CHEAP.

CALL AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELVES

M. H. GOOD, Proprietor.

HOTELS.

French's Hotel

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

CITY HALL SQUARE, COR. FRANKFORT ST.,

Opposite City Hall.

MEALS AS THEY MAY BE ORDERED IN THE spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath-rooms attached to the Hotel.

Beware of Runners and Hackmen who say we re ull. R. FRENCH,

DRY COODS.

Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

New Medical Discovery.

For the speedy and permanent cure of GONORRHEA, GLEET, URETHAL DISCHARGES, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, NIGHTLY EMISSIONS, INCONTINANCE, GENITAL IRRITABILITY. Gravel, Stricture, and Affections of the Kidneys and Bladder

hundred physicians, IN THEIR PRIVATE PRACTICE, WITH ENTIRE SUC-CESS, superseding Cubebs, Copaiba, Capsuls, or any her compound hitherto known.

which has been used by upward of one

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS Are speedy in action, often effecting a cure in a few days, and when a cure is effected it is permanent. They are prepared from vegetable extracts that are harmless on the system and never nauseate the stomach, or impreynate the breath; and being sugar-coated, all nauseou taste is avoided. No change of diet is necessary while using them; nor does their action interfere with business pursuits. Each box contains six dozen Pills.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR. And will be sent by mail, post-paid by any advertised Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists gen-

None genuine without my signature on the wrapper. J. BRYAN, Rochester, N. Y., General Agent.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES. DR. JOHN HARVEY, HAVING FOR UPWARD OF twenty years devoted his professional time exclu-sively to the treatment of Female Difficulties,

and having succeede ! in thousands of cases in restoring

the afflicted to sound health, has now entire confidence n offering publicly his "Great American Remedy," CHRONO-THERMAL FEMALE PILLS

Which have never yet failed (when the directions have been strictly followed,) in removing difficulties arising OBSTRUCTION, OR STOPPAGE OF NATURE, Or in restoring the system to perfect health, when suffering from Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, Uteri, the Whites, or other weakness of the Uterine Organs. Also, in all cases of Debility or Nervous Prostration; Hysterics, Palpitations, &c., which are the forerunners of more serious dis-

These pills are perfectly harmless on the constiout causing distress, at the same time they act like a charm by strengthening, invigorating and restoring the system to a healthy condition, and by bringing on the monthly period with regularity, no matter from what cause the obstructions may arise. They should, however, not be taken during the first three or four months of pregnancy, though safe at any other time, as miscarriage would be Each box contains 60 Pills. Price \$1, and when desired will be sent by mail, pre-paid by any advertised

Agent, on receipt of the money. Sold by Druggists generally. J. BRYAN, Rochester. New York, General Agent. TOMLINSON & COX, Agents for Indianapolis.

MANHOOD; HOW LOST! HOW RESTORED!!

Just Published in a Sealed Envelope.

PRICE SIX CENTS. LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epi-lepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the Green Book, &c. "A Boon to Thousands of Sufferers," sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps, by Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bow-ery, New York, Postoffice Box 4586. apr3-d&w3m is

CONFIDENTIAL.

YOUNG MEN WHO HAVE IN-JURKD themselves by certain secret habits, which unfit them for business, pleasure or the duties of married life; also, middle-aged and old men, who, pleasure or the duties of married life, also, middle-aged and old men, who, from the follies of youth or other causes, feel a debility in advance of their years, before placing themselves un der the treatment of any one, should first read

"THE SECRET FRIEND." Married ladies will learn something of importance by perusing "THE SECRET FRIEND." Sent to any address, in a scaled envelope, on receipt of DR. STUART & CO. can be consulted on all diseases of a private or confidential nature, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., Sundays from 9 to 11 A. M.,) at their office, No. 13 East posite the Henrie House.

DR. CHAS. A. STUART & CO.,
Cincinnati, Ob Third street, up-stairs, between Main and Sycamore, op-

ACENCY.

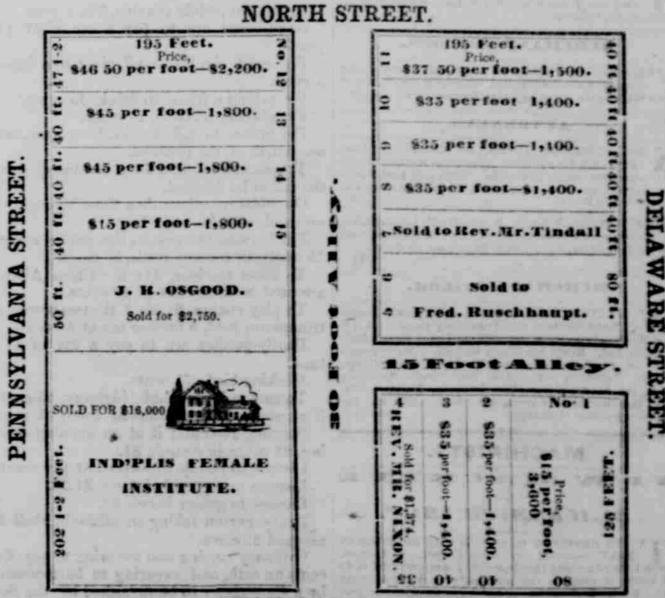
W. W. LEATHERS GEO. CARTES D. S. M'REHNAN Leathers, Carter & McKernan,

Attorneys set Law, Being connected with a Military
Agency at Washington City, are
able to give prompt attention to the
collection and securing of Pensions,

Back Pay of deceased and discharged soldiers, and all the claims and demands against the Government. Persons residing in any part of the State may have their claims secured by addressing them and stating particulars fully. Office 86 East Washington street, in the second building west of the Court House square, Indianapolis, Ind. REFERENCES-Gov. Morton, Laz. Noble, Maj. Gen. Wal-Supreme Court.

FOR SALE. THE UNDERHILL BLOCK FOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

Desirable Building Lots fronting on Pennsylvania, Delaware and Michigan sta., IN H. PARRISH'S SUBDIVISION OF SQUARE NO. 4, AS PER PLAT.



MICHIGAN STREET. THE PRICE OF THE ABOVE PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN AND DELAWARE STREETS HAS BEEN REDUCED from \$45 per foot to \$35 per foot. On Pennsylvania from \$65 to \$45 per foot.

This is the cheapest and most desirable vacant property in the city, by 33 per cents, north of Washington, between Illinois, Deisware and North streets, which is the center of Indianapolis.

Parties wishing more than 40 feet can have a part of the next lot. TERMS—One-fourth cash, balance in 1, 2 and 3 years, with annual interest. For further information call at my office over Talbott's Jewelry Store. Indianapolis, Indiana, February 1, 1862—feb1-d6m

H. PARRISH.